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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. IV FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1943 No. 33

The time is very NEAR

Dr. BENES

Hungary is seeking to make contact with the Allies by all possible means and will betray Germany at the appropriate moment. Bulgaria has up to the present avoided direct warfare as best she might and is waiting the appropriate moment to change her front. Finland is now sending messages to the Allies saying she is ready to stop war at any time. Antonescu's Rumania is gambling with everything she has and will probably be the first to slip away from the Axis. And in Italy itself, the last Government change was caused by the fact that a plot had been discovered which aimed at getting Italy out of the hands of the Germans. As soon as the first major military invasion units of the Allies stand on the Continent, everything will begin to move. The time is already very near, be prepared for it

Dr. BENES, President of Czechoslovakia, in an Easter Broadcast on April 26

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Running Commentary	3
Adding Fresh Laurels	4–5
Choice before Axis Partners	10
The Balkans are worried	10
Battle of Britain in Reverse	11
Lend-Lease in Reverse	12
Taxation without Tyranny	14
Eighth Army is a Citizen Army	16
The German Navy is at Sea	17
"A Film of Miracles Acted by Supermen".	18
U.S.S.R. reads Shelley	19
Kerosene Economy Lamps	20
War Diary	21

America's Newest Submarine

A new American Submarine "two and a half times as dangerous as some of the submarines we started fighting with," is described by John A. Moroso, war correspondent of the Associated Press of America.

The submarine cost $6,000,000, plus the value of the materials and equipment which the Navy added, he says. Its torpedo tubes—six forward and four aft—make it very effective. On the surface it displaces 1,500 tons, has a speed of over 20 knots, and is over 300 feet long and streamlined. In contrast with the old submarines, it has these features: air-conditioning, superior refrigeration compartments to store fresh foods on long trips, washing machines, and sunlamps for men who often go many weeks without seeing the sun, shower baths, built-in-radios, phonographs and libraries.

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Russia's New Fighting Machine

The largest war plant in the Southern Urals has begun producing a new type of fighting machine the designers of which were recently awarded Stalin Prizes. By May Day the Red Army will receive a large consignment of the new machines, which workers have named "Stalin Prize Winner."

Many Soviet war factories completed their schedules for the first quarter of the year several days in advance and have contributed considerable quantities of goods produced in excess of the plan to the fund of the Supreme Command of the Red Army. One aircraft factory fulfilled its programme ahead of time although this programme was 23 per cent higher than for the previous quarter. Workers of this factory produced by April 1 enough aircraft in excess of the plan to equip an air division. An arms works has produced enough arms in excess of the programme to equip five air regiments and one infantry regiment.—*Soviet War News.*

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District Soldiers' Boards

The following District Soldiers' Boards have been formed and are working from the dates given :—

North Arcot (Vellore)	15th March
South Arcot (Cuddalore)	1st April
Salem (Salem)	Do.
East and West Godavari Board (Ellore)	15th April.

The following Boards will form on 30th April :—

Guntur/Nellore (Guntur).
Chittoor (Chittoor).
Trichinopoly (Trichinopoly).
Coimbatore (Coimbatore).

With effect from the date of formation all complaints from soldiers' families should be addressed to the Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, concerned and not to the Military Welfare Officer, Bangalore.

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Madras War Review

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Recent Japanese Diplomacy—Implications Examined

In a recent article in *The Manchester Guardian* Mr. H. G. W. WOODHEAD, Editor of *China Year Book*, has referred to the implications of Japanese diplomacy towards the Nanking Government, of which the Chinese Quisling, WANG CHING WEI, is the head. He writes:

"When WANG CHING WEI's regime was established in Nanking in March 1940, much play was made of supposed concessions by the Japanese army in the matter of return to Chinese owners of properties which were under military control. The Japanese army, as it advanced into Chinese territory, had taken over, where possible, and operated for its own benefit cotton-mills, flour-mills and other industrial undertakings and factories of Chinese ownership. The alleged concession announced at Nanking in March 1940 proved to be an equivocal one."

Mr. WOODHEAD points out that the so-called return of factories and other properties to the Chinese owners was accompanied by demands for admission, into the business, of a Japanese partner or partners, who controlled the management and had a voice in the distribution of profits. The Japanese move, therefore, failed to achieve its purpose, namely, enlistment of Chinese support for the puppet Government at Nanking. Now another move of a similar character to seek the support of Chinese Quislings has been launched by the Japanese. Referring to this, Mr. WOODHEAD says:

"Notwithstanding some opposition amongst Japanese business interests, the Japanese armies are handing over properties of 'enemy' nationals—chiefly Britons and Americans—to nominees of the Nanking Government. These properties in Shanghai alone amount in value to many millions of pounds. They include numerous industrial undertakings, most of the public utilities and enormous quantities in real estate. In this way, it is hoped to enlist Chinese support in 'wiping out' Anglo-American interests in Shanghai."

Japanese business quarters have opposed this move. It may be due to the fact that they expect to monopolise the exploitation of British and American properties. It has been revealed by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that "concerns will in most cases be taken over on condition that private Japanese businessmen or capitalists retain a considerable share in them."

* * * *

Business Dealings with Japan—One-way Traffic.

Contrast the hollowness of Japanese concessions with the comprehensive and genuine renunciation of the privileges enjoyed by the Allies under "extra-territoriality."

(*Continued on page* 6)

Adding Fresh Laurels

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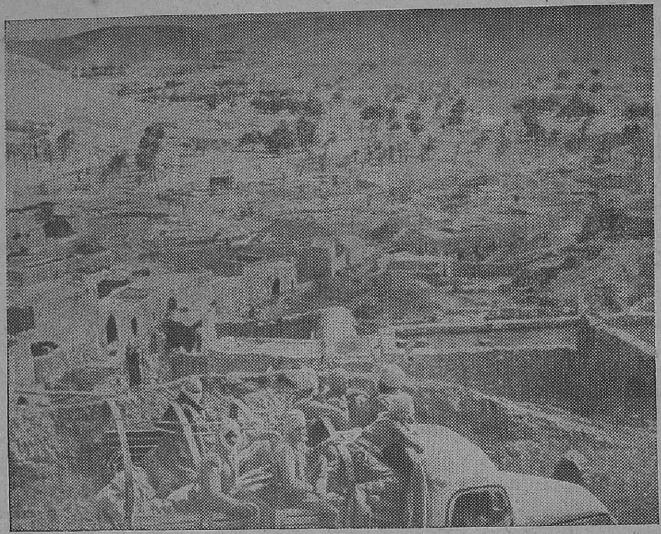


Mr. Churchill has paid a valuable tribute, a few days ago, to the "splendid achievements of the Fourth Indian Division in the battle of Mareth and in the recent victory at Wadi Akarit." Photo shows Indian troops of the Fourth Indian Division moving up through a Tunisian village.

INDIA feels immensely proud of the great tribute paid by Mr. CHURCHILL to the Fourth Indian Division which has played a very important part in the Battle of Tunisia. In a message to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Prime Minister refers to "the splendid achievements" of this Division in the battle of Mareth and in the recent victory at Wadi Akarit, and says,

> "The high renown of India's soldiers and of the redoubtable Gurkha troops has been enhanced by the outstanding performance of the Indian Army in all the campaigns of the Middle East."

Mr. CHURCHILL has expressed to the Princes and peoples of India, Britain's admiration and gratitude for all that the Indian Army has done in Africa, in the Far East, and in India itself, and feels proud that "India's fighting men should now share in the successes which have crowned the long uphill contest in which they have played so valiant a part."

Past Achievements

IN the House of Commons, Mr. L. S. AMERY, the Secretary of State for India, has also paid a valuable tribute to the fighting qualities and gallant action of the Fourth Division. He referred to the leading part played by it in General WAVELL's Western Desert offensive in 1940, its contribution to the conquest of Italian East Africa and its engagements in nearly all the fighting in the Western Desert and Libya, and said:

> "This Division is now adding fresh laurels to its record under General MONTGOMERY in Tunisia."

BRITISH newspapers have also vied with one another in paying their tributes to the heroism of the Fourth Indian Division. One journal recalls the tribute paid to it by General AUCHINLECK, when he was Commander-in-Chief, Middle East. "You got

through," said General AUCHINLECK to the troops of this Division, " because you were bold. Always be bold." The journal goes on to point out that this exhortation has been lived up to by the Indian troops, who have with great courage cleared the difficult country between Hellouf Pass and Forum Atabouine in southern Tunisia and were thus " chiefly responsible for turning the Mareth position and forcing Field Marshal ROMMEL into general retreat."

"Finest Fighting Formation"

THE achievements of the Fourth Indian Division have been manifold. In December 1940 it scored a brilliant success at Sidi Barani. It formed the spear-head of a great attack at a dark hour of the Allied cause and won this resounding victory, which was only the prelude of greater victories to come. It broke the hold of the Axis on Cyrenaica by four great victories. Sidi Barani, Libyan Omar, Bir-el-Gobi and Gazala—these mark the four stages by which the enemy was thrown out of that North African province. The laurels won by the Fourth Indian Division in these famous battles brought it world renown. Speaking in the Council of State in February 1942, Sir ALAN HARTLEY said,

> " I should like to tell Honorable Members what a highly-placed British Service Officer on a visit from the Middle East to Delhi said to me the other day about the Fourth Indian Division. He said that it was *the finest fighting formation at present in the Empire.*"

From El Alamein to Wadi Akarit

A YEAR has gone by, and now this great Indian Division has won fresh laurels in Tunisia. From the begining of the battle of El Alamein, the Fourth Indian Division has been in the forefront, and the part played by it at Mareth and Wadi Akarit will remain long famous. General ALEXANDER has referred to this invaluable Indian contribution near Mareth in a message to Field Marshal WAVELL. Operating with " conspicuous dash and vigour," he says, " the Fourth Division, after patrol work of the highest order, pushed forward in the centre of the Mareth Line in the heart of the Matmata mountains."

NOT only in North Africa, but also in other theatres of war, Indian troops have distinguished themselves. It may be recalled that in the weeks preceding the war, Indian detachments were rushed to Aden, Egypt and Singapore, They were in the battle-front in Malaya, Burma and the Middle East. They conquered northern Abyssinia and captured as prisoners the main Italian forces. They also played a conspicuous part in the conquest of Syria.

SUCH is the brilliant record of Indian troops, and yet there are persons who want others to believe that they are only "mercenaries" and that they are not fighting wholeheartedly and sincerely. The laurels which the Fourth Indian Division, in particular, has been winning in the various battles in which it took a leading part should be a convincing refutation of all enemy insults about "forced mercenaries."

INDIAN heroism, prowess and skill in the field of battle have been enshrined in history and legend, but to-day our soldiers have covered themselves with glory and brought greater honour and renown to the land of their birth.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

(*Continued from page 3*)

It was only after the Allies' renunciation of such rights in China that Japan hastily announced her intention to relinquish her rights in China. Some of the factories in Shanghai were handed over to the Chinese and the dawn of a new Asiatic era was proclaimed with all pomp and ceremony. The object of Japan in handing over the concessions is to conciliate the rich merchant class among the Chinese by giving them increased business opportunities, but it may be pointed out that Chinese businessmen would not derive the same advantages from this arrangement as they would have done before Japan entered the war, for there has been, according to the admissions of Tokyo radio, grave restrictions of Japan's exports. It is a one-way traffic to do business with Japan; the countries which send raw materials to Japan get nothing in return. They only build up unusable yen credits in the Tokyo banks.

As regards the poorer people, the Tokyo concessions to the Nanking Government do not mean anything at all to them. They are in a terrible plight what with high prices, shortage of food, and even starvation. Their sympathy with the Chungking regime has been obvious even to the Japanese.

With regard to the Japanese concessions themselves, Mr. WOODHEAD suggests that it would be a good move if the Chungking regime pronounces the Nanking-Tokyo transactions as invalid. Whether it should be done now, or later, should be left entirely to the judgment of the men on the spot. Whatever they may do, one thing is clear: the hollowness of Japan's promises and the real nature of the present manœuvres are well understood by Generalissimo CHIANG KAI-SHEK and his colleagues, and this is evident from the angry outbursts of Tokyo radio and its satellites against them.

* * * *

Lull in Russia—Review of Winter Counter-Offensive. There is a lull on the Russian front, and much of the time is being taken up by both sides in jockeying into positions for the great campaign in summer. All along the front the Russians seem to be in a much stronger defensive position than they were a year ago. The Russian command has now formally announced the end of the winter counter-offensive and has published a review of its results in territory gained and losses of man-power and equipment inflicted on the enemy.

Let us examine this statement of account and see to what extent the winter offensive has altered the situation on the eastern front and what contribution it has made towards the final victory of the Allies. As compared with the position before the opening of the great summer offensive by the Germans last year, it may be said that the Red Army has wiped out the German gains and left them rather worse off than before. The result of the fighting of the past nine months is that the Axis forces have become relatively weaker than the Russians. The armies of the satellites of Germany have been practically destroyed and terrible losses have been inflicted on the "top layer" of the Wehrmacht, the veteran German divisions which have had more experience of modern warfare than any other troops in the world. Thus the balance-sheet of the German campaign from the summer of 1942 to the spring of 1943 shows

FIVE THOUSAND TANKS A MONTH

Each month now a great tank depot here feeds 5,000 tanks, tank-killers and other armoured vehicles of the latest and most deadly types to the fighting fronts where they are needed. Depot officials said that they hoped to step up monthly shipments to 5,500.

J. C. Davidson, Superintendent of the Ordnance Department, told how Chester wins battles. Late one afternoon the tank depot got an urgent order to ship tanks by special train to catch a convoy. At 5 p.m. Davidson posted a notice requesting all men to work overtime. Davidson said, "The tanks left here at 2-30 the next morning".

One of the "hottest" items at Chester is a new self-propelled 155-mm. cannon. It is the nearest thing to a land battleship. Another "hot" item is an M-13 multiple gun carriage. This has been used in North Africa with highly satisfactory results. General Eisenhower sent a dispatch telling how an M-13, while still on a barge in the process of unloading, shot down four Stuka dive-bombers.

One of the speed-up wonders of the depot is "the oven", alias "the beauty parlour". It used to take an hour or more to dry painted vehicles in old steam-heated ovens, which also took up a lot of space. Now a vehicle rolls underneath a "tent" composed of 1,900 infra-red 240-watt bulbs set into gold-plated reflectors. It dries completely in about five minutes.

Further shipments of Australian wheat have arrived at an Indian port.

an almost completely wasted effort with a very heavy bill of cost. When it is remembered that this was a critical period according to the German time-table when the Red Army was to be permanently crippled and a greater part of the German forces in Russia diverted to meet the threat of the Anglo-American invasions in the west and south, the importance of the results will be clear. The loss of those nine months by the Germans is perhaps the most important turning-point in the war.

As regards the Russians themselves they have regained during their winter counter-offensive the rich corn-growing regions of the northern Caucasus and the Don Basin just in time for the sowing in spring. They have pushed back the German threat to the Trans-Caucasian oil-fields. It was very narrowly that the Russians failed to win back the coal and iron and the heavy industries of the Donetz regions and the grain country of the western Ukraine.

* * * *

Strategic Position : Russians Better Situated than Last Year.

It is of interest now to see how the strategic position stands before the opening of the summer campaign. The Red Army has raised the siege of Leningrad which is a great thing, for it considerably strengthens its right wing covering Moscow. The German salient south of Leningrad has not, however, been removed. But south of Lake Ilmen the German thrust near Demyansk has been eliminated. The Red Army has not yet gained control over Staraya Russa where it very nearly trapped the German army a year ago.

To the west of Moscow, the enemy has been driven out of Rzhev and Vyasma, thus breaking off the German spearhead pointing the capital of Soviet Russia. The capture of Velikie Luki secures for the Red Army a jumping-off point against the great trunk railway between Leningrad and Kiev, 15 miles to the west.

Now Smolensk, Briansk and Orel are firmly held by the Germans and provide a very strong fortified network facing Moscow from the south-west. But the capture and retention of the important

Announcement

There was no issue of the *Madras War Review* and its counterparts in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Urdu and Kanarese last week, on account of Easter holidays.

supply centre of Kursk prevents the Germans in the central sector from having direct lateral communication with Kharkov and the south. Kharkov in Russian hands would have been a valuable spring-board for a drive to the Volga; in German hands it has the function of an offensive pivot. It must be pointed out, at the same time, that the Russians have preserved a strong defensive line for themselves by stubbornly guarding the upper and middle reaches of the Donetz river and retaining various bridge-heads on its western bank. Further in regard to railway communications, the Russians are better situated than they have ever been since the original German advance.

The position to-day is something like this: The Germans cannot make up for their loss of a "creative pause" during the winter by postponing their offensive to the middle of summer. They have to strike at the Red Army quickly with all the strength at their command, hoping against hope that the threat of an Allied invasion in the west would be delayed or held off by Rommel in Tunisia and the U-boat offensive in the Atlantic. But the German time-table is not going to work out according to HITLER's plan.

* * * *

American Production—Japanese Fear and Anxiety. A feeling of fear and genuine anxiety at the colossal American production seems to be spreading in the minds of the Japanese people, and some articles have appeared in Japanese magazines seeking to infuse a spirit of confidence and security into them. *King*, a Japanese magazine, has published a series of articles on the subject. The most important of these is that of Colonel NAKAO YAHAGE, Chief of the Imperial Headquarters Information Bureau; it gives us an idea of the hopes and fears of the Japanese at the gigantic progress of American production. Reviewing America's man-power and its possibilities, the writer says, "The passing of the conscription bill . . . the colossal armaments strength, all these points indicate how firm is the determination of the U.S.A. Government towards war." Referring to the 60,000-plane-a-year plan of President Roosevelt, he says, "Since January 1942, the manufacture of motor cars has been prohibited, while Ford's and almost all the motor-car factories have been converted into factories for building plane bodies and engines, and the area of the plants has been considerably extended. New factories are being built in the Middle West avoiding coastal areas . . . "

The writer goes on to appeal to the Japanese not to be frightened. He says America is carrying on a "war of nerves" by publishing her production figures, and observes, "It is proof to the Japanese that the more America proclaims her prodigious figures, the more it is panting in a painful plight. For the Japanese to get alarmed is to fall into the enemy's trap." The author himself has fallen into this "trap," for he says later "Though America produces millions of planes, they will not be used against Japan, for America aids Russia and Britain. As America scatters its war strength, weak points are bound to appear." The article winds up with the following final peroration: "Let us strive after discipline. Whatever is lacking in material can be supplemented by the spirit of man. This is the conviction of victory. Enhance the spirit of Japan."

* * * *

Bombing of Tokyo Recalled—A.R.P. Activities in Japan. A vigorous campaign has recently been launched to keep before the public mind the possibilities of an allied bombing offensive over Japan. The Vice-Chief of the Information Board,

SYNTHETIC WHITE SAPPHIRES

Under the stress of war-time demands, an American manufacturer has developed a successful process for producing synthetic white sapphires—the mineral corundum tough and resistant to heat formerly imported from Europe and widely used in industry. Since domestic production started in the United States two years ago, it has grown so rapidly that the industry is now capable of handling the entire military demand of the United Nations.

Mineralogically, the hardness of the American white sapphire is exceeded only by diamonds. Once they are cut, the man-made gems are also surprisingly tough, in terms of resistance, to breakage by impact. They have a melting point of over 3,700 degrees Fahrenheit.

Many essential uses are already being made of jewels cut from these synthetic stones. They are serving as the jewel bearings of chronometers, compasses, and electrical, fire-control, and aircraft instruments. Other successful, although still experimental, uses of the white sapphires are as thread guides in the manufacture of rayon and as orifices for flowmeters and oil-burning equipment in war industries.

The Red Cross Hospital Library send books to the boys in the desert. Since the war, nearly 2,000,000 books have been dealt with at their offices in Queen's Gate, Bayswater. Photo shows: Packing and stenciling book bales for the Middle East. Mr. F. Parry did the same job of work in the last war.

OKUMURA, said at a board meeting of Japan's Central Co-operative Society, "America is at present mobilising her land, sea and air forces and is sparing nothing in training them. As one example, America recently constructed a model Tokyo city in the huge Texas plains and is practising the bombing of Tokyo; although it is only a model, it is about the same size as Tokyo, and we can see from this alone how carefully America is preparing for the bombing of Japan." The raid of April 18, 1942, is recalled in this connexion by a writer in the Japanese magazine, *Oriental Economist* (*Toyo Keizai*). He quotes extensive extracts from *Life*, the American Magazine, of April 29, 1942, dealing with the Tokyo bombable points, and says that things like this "are not commonsense from a military point of view, but obviously it is not for internal propaganda alone." He warns the Japanese that the last bombing of Tokyo should not be regarded as expressing America's developed capabilities. "Further," he adds, "every one in the country is relieved that everything is being done to improve the A.R.P. in Japan." The writer refers to the necessity of intensive and collective training to instil civic habits during air raids, and says that this should not be so vigorously pursued as to interfere with war production. He points out that in a certain district in the west, night work was practically impossible for sometime past, because all the men had been mobilized for practice every night. To make it worse, "members of the home guard and police officers issue contradictory orders, and people do not know whom to follow."

The article lays stress time and again on the danger of dislocating production. "Even though it is a temporary interruption, if it is a part of a general A.R.P. plan for the whole country, if and when enemy planes actually come frequently, it would cause a most regrettable dislocation." Though it is desirable to learn how to put out fires, the A.R.P. practice, says the writer, wears out the body, exhausts the mind and slackens the tempo of war effort. He criticises blackouts because they put a stop to night work, and refers to a report that enough men did not turn up for night exercises. He observes that if the reason was laziness it was a bad show, but if it was because of industrial work, then it was all right. These quotations and observations throw some considerable light on the home front in Japan.

Choice Before Axis Partners

By WICKHAM STEED

GENERAL MACARTHUR, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Australia and the South-West Pacific, said recently that the decisive effect of air superiority in this war was not yet fully understood. Coming after the naval victories in the Coral Sea and off the Midway Island which were gained by air superiority, the remarkable achievement of United States and Allied aircraft against Japanese shipping at Kavient, New Ireland, lends special significance to his statement.

Only 26 bombers were used in three attacks, 10 in the first attack and eight each in the second and third. Without the loss of a single bomber, 10 Japanese warships and eight merchant vessels were sunk or damaged and the total Japanese concentration was dispersed.

Evidently aircraft will play an increasingly decisive part in the Pacific and the Far East.

Can air superiority play an equally decisive part in Europe? What Mr. Winston Churchill called a few days ago "novel forms of intense air attack in which many hundreds of British aircraft were simultaneously employed" ensured the success of the turning movement that compelled Field Marshal Rommel to abandon the Mareth Line in Southern Tunisia. New attacks by Eighth Army, United States and British aircraft based on North Africa have struck devastating blows at Naples. Similar blows will fall on all military and naval centres in Italy until the Italians learn that continued subservience to Germany must entail for them progressive ruin. Sooner or later Italian submissiveness and passive endurance will reach breaking point. Germany, who cannot protect her own great cities and arsenals from methodical destruction, will be powerless to save Italy.

PERMANENT EVIL

For the Germans in Germany, British and United States air raids also raise questions both material and psychological. German armies still hold much Russian territory besides controlling the Balkans, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. While the Germans believed that they were winning the war, they could regard air raids upon Germany as a temporary evil. To-day when the Germans no longer believe in victory but hope at best for a negotiated peace, every British or American air raid on Essen, Berlin, Kiel, Stuttgart or other German war centres makes them wonder how much and how long Germany can profit by the war if one German city after another is wrecked.

This British and Allied air offensive against Germany's preparation is no substitute for an Allied invasion of Europe. It is comparable to an artillery preparation for attack upon an enemy line. But while an artillery preparation affects only a limited area garrisoned by trained troops, a sustained air offensive affects civilian morale besides destroying centres of war production. Over Germany and over German centres in occupied Europe, Allied air offensive has now gone on to a crescendo for some weeks. It will increase. It will reach the climax without a dimuendo until the German spirit of resistance comes to breaking point.

Slowly or swiftly, according to the march of events, the Italians and the Germans will realise that their only choice lies between unconditional surrender and unconditional destruction.

Sooner the Italians and the Germans choose unconditional surrender, brighter will be their prospect of escaping unconditional destruction and stronger their chance of gaining an adequate place in the New Order of freedom and security which the Allied victory will inaugurate.

The Balkans are Worried

By LEONARD KIRSCHEN

SPRING has come at last. This fourth war spring has brought many a worry and many a headache, especially to the Balkans. The man responsible for most of this trouble is Hitler himself, for did he not say—he, the infallible Hitler—that he did not know where the British and Americans would strike?

No country can see and observe German indecision and worry as the Balkan countries. These countries, of weak military and political structure, the same countries that gave in to the big bad bully and made him their overlord and protector, now see that the game is practically up as far as they are concerned.

Rumania after losing two-thirds of her army on the Russian front has started pondering over the problem whether it was really worth it. The opposition parties are making themselves felt, although their opposition is still strictly limited to underground activity. The

muddle here increases every day. Replying to one of the opposition leader's memorandums which criticised the Government's policy, the Rumanian Quisling, Marshal Antonescu, issued a long memorandum containing 60 pages of tearful justification. The opposition spread this memorandum throughout the country. Result: a decree making punishable the reproduction of all memoirs and letters written by the Royal family and the dictator, if permission for publication is not granted. Thus the distribution of Antonescu's own justification has become a crime punishable with the concentration camp.

In Bulgaria the Government has found it necessary to conduct a campaign of "popular enlightenment." Ministers and Deputies tour the country in order to justify to a sullen population the Government's pro-Axis policy. Only the other day Radoslavov, the Bulgarian Minister of Communications, took with him 1,500 commandeered railway workers to provide a cheering chorus to one of these provincial meetings held at Tarnovo. The Bulgarians are extremely pro-Russian and it is very difficult to convince the Bulgarian people that there is difference between the Tsarist regime and the present Russia. The people do not believe it at all, because, after all, Russians are Russians.

In Yugoslavia the most gallant epic of the war is being written by General Draga Mihailovich and his hundred thousand. Unceasingly and untiringly they harass the Germans and Italians. Italian official figures for the last year show that the number of killed in the Balkans is slightly higher than those in North Africa and only just below the number of killed in Russia—which is not a bad certificate for Mihailovich.

And what are the Italians worth? One Italian officer taken prisoner is exchanged for an automatic pistol and an Italian soldier is worth a sack of flour or several hundred rounds of ammunition. As for an Italian general, Mihailovich can only get a light tank for him.

The much-tried Greek people seem to have awakened from the forced slumber of sheer exhaustion. Greek guerillas blow up bridges and chemical factories, besiege Italians in western Macedonia till they are driven off by squadrons of Italian planes. This last kind of warfare is what the Italians excel in and it reminds them of the famous days of the Abyssinian campaign when the glorious squadron comprising Bruno Mussolini and Ciano machine-gunned and bombed Abyssinian women and children fleeing through the mustard gas infested bushes.

And while this is going on, the danger is approaching: Bucharest is being evacuated; Sofia, Varna, Burgas and other Bulgarian towns are following suit. Shelters are being dug, archives transported to the country. Yes, the horrors of war are near, and as the Axis satellites know what sort of war their masters have been waging, they are afraid of just reprisals.

Battle of Britain in Reverse

By PETER MASEFIELD

IN the Allied air offensive in Tunisia we are beginning to see the Battle of Britain in the reverse.

But the air position is very different. The enemy is moving under a hostile air supremacy whereas at Dunkirk British fighters held the air. Provided we can maintain adequate bases for attacks, there is no reason to suppose that the enemy can set up a fighter defence over Sardinia, Sicily and southern Italy which can in any way compare with the defence set up by the Fighter Command in 1940.

Furthermore, at no time during the Battle of Britain did the average weekly rate of loss exceed the rate of replacement. Yet during the last week on all fronts, the *Luftwaffe* is reported to have lost more than 550 operational aircraft—a rate of 2,350 monthly. German production of operational types to-day is certainly no more than 1,800 air-craft monthly, probably less as a result of Allied bombing. Reserves will make good the deficiency for the time being but such a drain cannot be continued indefinitely.

Our policy, therefore, is to make the enemy fight in the air at every opportunity and seek to destroy aircraft on the ground and in factories. Thus day and night raids from Britain are directly influencing both the Tunisian battle and the Russian front.

Besides destruction in factories, hundreds of fighters badly needed in the Mediterranean are kept in France and Germany. We are sometimes warned to be cautious and not to exaggerate the effect of our bombing raids. But in concentrated raids, such as those on Essen, one would find it difficult to exaggerate the devastation caused by nearly 1,000 tons of bombs—some of them 8,000-pounders—dropped on an area about one square mile in less than an hour, especially when a target such as Krupps covers in itself 800 acres (one quarter square mile).

Judging by confirmed reports the damage is usually under-estimated. Bombing in Germany to-day is on an entirely different scale from anything we have ever experienced in this country, bad as that was.—*Sunday Times*.

Lend-Lease in Reverse

By A. P. LUSCOMBE WHYTE

DURING the last war the United States War Department alone spent more than $2,000,000,000 in Britain and France on supplies and services of a kind which the United States are now receiving from Britain and the Commonwealth without dollar payments of any kind.

This one fact, tucked away in the body of a recent statement by Mr. E. R. Stettinius, illustrates the vast extent of what has come to be known as "Lend-Lease in reverse." The United States of America is receiving vast reciprocal Lend-Lease from Britain and the countries of the Commonwealth. Her soldiers are being supplied with arms, billeting, clothes, food, transport and services of many kinds; her airmen with aircraft, bombs, fuel, ammunition, repair services; her ships with fuel, ammunition and port services. To the American continent have flowed vast quantities of arms and supplies—including whole defence factories from Britain. British warships are protecting the American coasts.

And no bill has been represented.

VAST SUPPLIES IN BRITAIN

In Britain alone the American forces are absorbing an ever-increasing amount of materials, space and labour. Between May and November 1942 alone they received supplies, other than construction materials, which would have needed 1,200,000 tons of shipping if they had been sent from the United States of America.

This is actually more than the tonnage shipped to American forces in Britain during that period.

British transports and merchant vessels are doing a large proportion of the haulage between the United States of America and the United Kingdom—without payment, of course—and for the North African campaign Britain provided two-thirds of the warships and transports for the original landing.

The tremendous constructional job of providing barracks, supply depots, hospitals, roads, airfields and other facilities for United States forces in Britain comes under "reciprocal aid." No less than two-thirds of the civilian labour force available for military construction work has been engaged on this task.

Vast sums of money have been poured out by the British Government. Construction costs to Britain's Treasury of airfields and facilities for the United States air force alone already amount to over $500,000,000, and maintenance costs are running at a rate of tens of millions a year. In addition the British Government have been paying out nearly 250,000 dollars a week in wages to civilians directly employed by the United States forces.

Depots, barracks and airfields that can ill be spared by the British forces have been turned over to the Americans. One huge British depot that has been Lend-Leased to the United States air force covers 600 acres and has an operating personnel of 5,000.

Though United States forces in Britain are mainly on army rations they also receive vast quantities of reciprocal aid food. From June to December last they were presented with more than 38,000,000 lb. of flour, potatoes, fruit, vegetables and mixed rations and the figure for this year is likely to be about 300,000,000 lb. This will include 55,000,000 lb. of sugar (closely rationed to the civilian population).

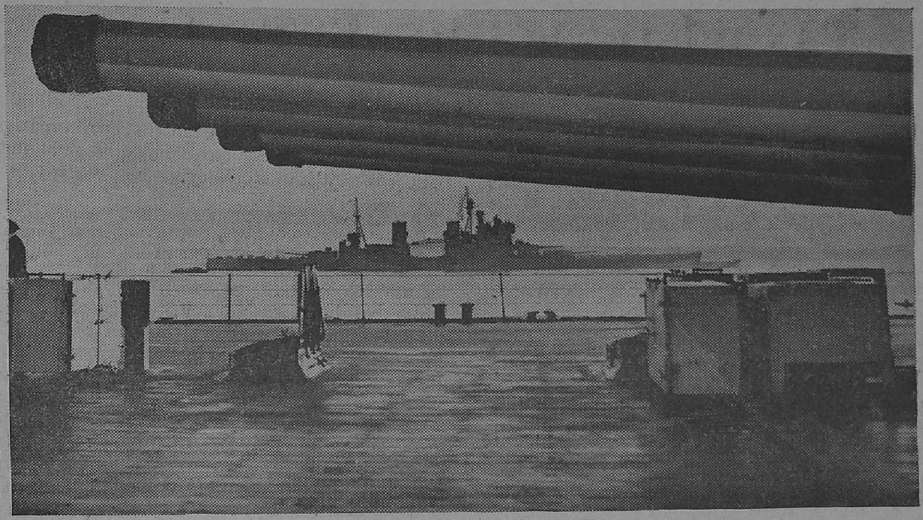
BRITISH GUNS FOR UNITED STATES DIVISION

Arms and warlike stores of every kind are being Lend-Leased in reverse. During the North African landings the American forces were provided with 160 spitfires, more than 500,000 anti-tank mines and grenades; 130 reconnaissance boats, medical supplies for 100,000 men and many other items. One United States Division was completely equipped with the famous British 25-pounder guns.

Among other military supplies that have been furnished by Britain to United States troops as reciprocal aid are 500,000 hand grenades; 15,000 bombs, many of them one-ton "block busters;" 70,000 six-inch shells; 1,000 parachutes; 300,000 camouflage nets; 500,000 electric batteries (in short supply in Britain) a month; 20,000 hundred-pound reels of barbed wire; 4,000,000 pairs of socks; 2,000,000 blankets.

Those figures do not, of course, include the arms rushed directly to the United States of America after Pearl Harbour, when thousands of barrage balloons and AA guns, predictors and other protective appliances were shipped across the Atlantic. The latest machine-tools were stripped from British factories and despatched to the United States of America. One entire shell-making plant—one of the most modern in the world—was dismantled and shipped, and a gun-making factory went the same way.

No charge was made. It is enough for Britain to know that these guns and shells and machines will help to kill enemies and protect friends and allies.



"BIG GUNS" OF BRITAIN'S FLEET.—The 35,000-ton Battleship R.M.S. King George V. *A view taken from beneath the 14 inches guns of a sister ship.*

EMPIRE COUNTRIES RUN THEMSELVES SHORT

The story of direct reciprocal aid to Americans in Britain is impressive enough, but this is only a part of the whole. For reciprocal aid is operating also in India, Egypt, the Middle East, North Africa, Iceland, the Fiji Islands. In the south and south-west Pacific the United States of America is receiving massive aid from Australia and New Zealand. And, it must not be forgotten, America is also being helped by China, by the Fighting French in Africa, by Belgium in the Congo.

In Australia and New Zealand reverse Lend-Lease is absorbing a large part of local food production and constructional industry. "Supplies of food already furnished us resulted in serious civilian shortages in both countries of meat, dairy and egg products, vegetables and canned goods," reported Mr. Stettinius in January 1943. "Both Australia and New Zealand have undertaken a large scale expansion of farm production in order to grow more foods that our troops need." Local foods are being shipped to United States forces in the Solomons, New Guinea, New Caledonia and New Hebrides. Lend-Lease help from Australia started long ago, when quantities of food were rushed to General MacArthur's soldiers still fighting on Bataan.

Now the United States of America, virtually released from the necessity of shipping food to its forces in Australia and New Zealand, is able to use the shipping space for guns, tanks and planes instead.

Up to January of 1943 Australia and New Zealand, with a total population of less than 9,000,000, had supplied the United States of America forces with more than 200,000,000 lb. of food—representing almost all their regular rations—and Australia is also preparing and supplying most of the United States army emergency rations.

In New Zealand, with its population of under 2,000,000 the United States forces are being supplied with the bulk of their food. New Zealand is furnishing blankets and clothing and is turning out 400,000 pairs of army shoes. It has built two large new hospitals for American troops and has diverted so many medical supplies to the United States forces in the Solomons area that for a time such common items as gauze, bandages and surgical cotton were virtually unobtainable by civilians.

LARGE BRITISH CASH PURCHASES

There are other important items in the catalogue of reciprocal aid that cannot be estimated in figures. All Britain's experience of actual warfare—which goes back two years longer than America's—has been put freely at the disposal of the United States. The results of battle experience with American arms are freely communicated, and suggestions for improvements passed on. The latest details of enemy arms are shared. The secrets of Britain's scientific war inventions are not held back.

American industry, it must be remembered, was well-equipped to cope with her own huge war requirements largely because of the vast British orders which had built it up before Pearl Harbour. Before Lend-Lease ever came into being, the British Commonwealth poured out her finançial resources into American industry. During the first three years of war, it is estimated, British Commonwealth purchases in the United States of America amounted to about $7,000,000,000, or considerably more than United States Lend-Lease deliveries to Britain during the same period.

Taxation Without Tyranny

By RENE KRAUS

ENGLAND is a poor man's land to-day. High incomes are taxed up to 97·5 per cent, which means, indeed, approaching the taxation limit, whereas small incomes, those below the equivalent of $2,000, are materially increasing. No radical movement has brought about this change, nor is it Bolshevism. It is, to put it in three words, Sir Kingsley Wood.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in Churchill's government, the man who practically introduced the "classless society", is by no means a revolutionary. Sir Kingsley is bent on justly sharing the burden of the war. Victory, it is his fundamental creed, can only be achieved the hard way.

SUCCESS—A HABIT

Before the war, Sir Kingsley's paths fell in pleasant places. Success is a habit with him. Conditions and circumstances have always favoured him. He was the happy-go-lucky type. Life has neither made him hard nor bitter. On the contrary, he was called the softest spoken man in the United Kingdom; diminutive in stature, Pickwickian in appearance. Throughout his career he has managed to disguise successfully how dynamic he is in action. He is a lively English understatement.

To-day he looks a little plump, although food rationing has helped in reducing his waistline. The white hair of the man of 61 is slightly curly. His eyes peer curiously from behind thick glasses. Sometimes they look astonished at the crooked ways of the world. He looks like a kind-hearted minister of the Church rather than the sharp-witted Minister of the Crown he actually is.

Indeed he was destined for the clergy. His father, a Wesleyan preacher in the south of England, decided on the very day he baptized little Kingsley in his own chapel that the boy should become a soldier of God.

EXCELLED IN LAW

But the boy seemed to have few militant qualities, either physically or in the churchly realm. The idea of theology had to be given up. Instead, young Kingsley excelled in the law. At 19, he was articled to a solicitor in Brighton. At 27, he was appointed a justice of the peace. This, it appeared, was his natural destination.

The early settled justice of the peace fell under the spell of Joseph Chamberlain. He followed his idol to London, entered politics and served his way up from the humble dignity of a London County Councilman. His clarity of thought, grasp of detail, and even tempered behaviour soon made him one of the more important Conservative spokesmen in the Council. Besides, he plunged most successfully into Cockney.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

He still speaks in that high-pitched voice with a strong accent which endeared him, some 30 years ago, to the working-class voters of his constituency, Woolwich. They called him, due to his voice and his minute appearance, the Cockney Sparrow. This nickname was a life insurance with the electorate. At the khaki elections in 1918, West Woolwich sent him to the House, where he soon acquired a new nickname: Cherub. Were it not for his glasses and his moustache he would indeed resemble the cherubic Cupid that adorned many a Victorian garden.

His predilection for mischief-making fitted into the picture. In Parliament, he developed heckling to a fine art. His first question was usually asked blandly and innocently, but the one that invariably followed had a pretty little sting in its tail. His touch was light and impudent, as funny as a tickle, but far more dangerous. He was entertaining, and never really offensive.

"NAUGHTY BOY"

When everyone knew that MacDonald's Labour government was split from top to bottom, Sir Kingsley—who had been knighted in his first parliamentary year—leaned across the opposition front bench and asked with deep sympathy: "No trouble inside the government, I hope?" "You behave like a schoolboy!" Miss Susan Lawrence, a fiery Socialist, retorted. "And you like a schoolmistress!" came his repartee. Indeed, Miss Lawrence did very much look the prim schoolma'am.

But Sir Kingsley Wood was the House of Commons naughty boy only on the surface. His predilection for fun-making disguised a cool, orderly mind, and his measured, mild manners shrouded a good deal of energy. Where other men would approach a problem, he has simply a job to do. Throughout his ministerial career he proved a matter-of-fact man. As a Postmaster-General, he "sold" the post to the public. He attributed his success to a simple formula—to the application of good manners.

AS POSTMASTER-GENERAL

The public, he decreed, was the customer, who is always right. The public wants to be induced to spend its money. The services expanded rapidly. The Post Office made a greater profit than ever before.

(*Continued on page* 16)

THE U-BOAT MENACE.—"We are more than holding our own."

—*Mr. Churchill.*

TAXATION WITHOUT TYRANNY

(*Continued from page 14.*)

A Postmaster-General's job is not confined to selling stamps. In 1930, Sir Kingsley was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conservative Party. It was primarily to his credit that the general elections, following in the next year, brought about a Conservative landslide.

Outside England, Sir Kingsley Wood remained practically unknown. But at home he became an intimate familiar figure. His meetings were thronged. People wanted to see him on the platform, beaming benevolently through his glasses and uttering agreeable commonplaces in a language everyone understood. Yet he was sufficiently a showman to lift political meetings above the average dull level.

His method was never to antagonize the strong English feeling for what is "good form." He knew what was going on, was interested in everything, liked company, occasional jokes, and good living. Broomhill Bank, his 40-acre home at Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells, became a centre of higher middle class life.

DEMANDS INCREASING SACRIFICES

The outbreak of the war crashed into this pleasant life. Sir Kingsley Wood, whom Neville Chamberlain had made Air Minister, seemed not the man with whom Winston Churchill would work in double harness. The astonishment was great and general when Churchill gave him the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is generally considered next in importance only to the Prime Minister's own office.

Longer than three years of wartime service have vindicated Mr. Churchill's surprising choice, Sir Kingsley still wears his iron mask of modesty, friendliness, and good humour. But behind this mask, unbreakable will and determination are at work. To-day, the Chancellor, who spent his life in being agreeable to everyone, demands increasing sacrifices from his people.

Sir Kingsley would have every reason to be satisfied with the results of his administration. But he is much too unassuming to claim, or even accept, the credit. He attributes the sound state of English finances above all to the high war morale of the nation. Under his leadership on the financial front they have won a bloodless, but decisive, victory. The Pound Sterling is the world's healthiest currency.

—(*Condensed from the* Christian Science Monitor).

Eighth Army is a Citizen Army

THE Eighth Army is not an army of professional soldiers. It is a citizen army. It is an army composed of men who never expected to find themselves at war. It is an army made up of people who were devotedly pursuing civilian careers. Some were doing well, some not well, in civil life. But each one was bent upon attaining the greatest possible measure of social security as a civilian.

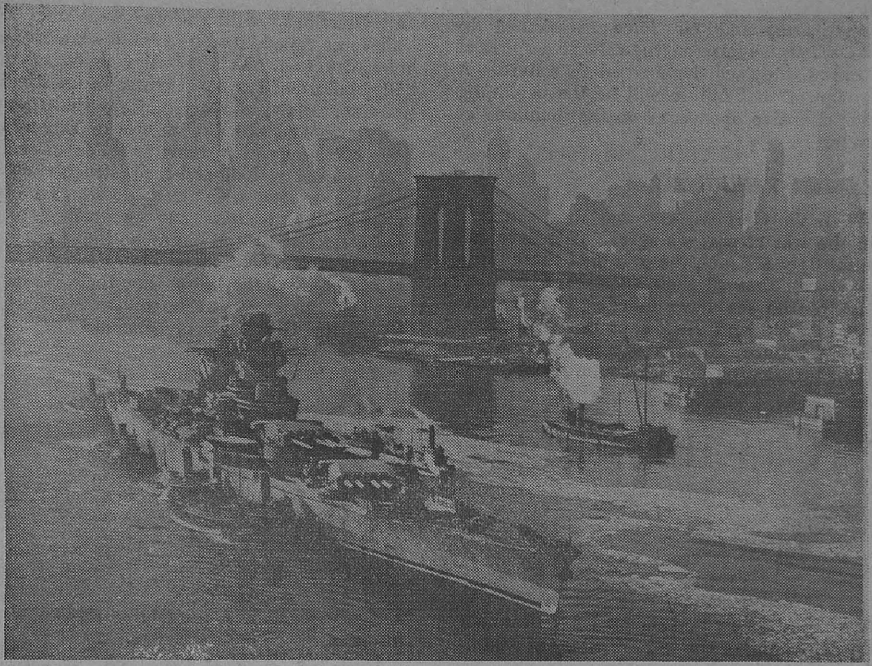
Suddenly their life was changed. Their immediate hopes were compulsorily transferred to cold storage. They were called upon to devote the next years to the necessities of war.

And they obeyed. Brilliantly they obeyed. Newspapers have told us, day after day, stories of their enterprise and heroism in North Africa. They would be inspiring stories anyway. But how much more inspiring do they become when we read that it was a former shop assistant or a former clerk who led an attack on a Nazi strongpoint! These heroes were our neighbours. They sat next to us in tramcar and at factory bench. They helped to repair our lawnmower or ran for the doctor when our children were taken sick. And now they are destroying the tanks of the "invincible" Rommel. They are the spearhead of the fight against forces which seek to make honest neighbourliness a crime and sympathy a sin.

—*Daily Herald.*

Increased Production of Light Metals in U.S.

With an announced goal of 125,000 military aircraft in 1943, the United States is expanding on a vast scale its production of magnesium and aluminium, the two light metals so vital to aircraft construction. A report of the War Production Board states that the war programme provides for nearly 100 times the amount of magnesium produced in 1939, while aluminium production by the end of 1943 will be seven times what it was in the United States three years ago. One quarter of all the magnesium produced will be used in making aircraft. In powder and shavings, magnesium is highly inflammable and the bulk of it will go into incendiary bombs, tracer bullets, and flares. Bauxite fields in the south central part of the United States have also been opened to provide aluminium ore in large enough amounts to make the United States independent of foreign imports of this material.



FRENCH BATTLESHIP IN NEW YORK.—The 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu *is guided by tugs as she passes by New York City's famous skyline on her way to a United States Navy Yard to be fitted with new gear and armament before going into action against the Axis.*

—United States Office of War Information photo.

The German Navy is at Sea

IT is an axiom that when the Nazis tell the truth they are in a bad way. When they say that the *Luftwaffe* cannot stop the Royal Air Force from raiding Germany, they are telling the truth because they are worried. Likewise, when the commander-in-chief of the German navy is allowed to say in a speech at a Channel port that the war against England can only be won at sea, he is telling the truth. He is telling the German navy in a guarded way that the war in the west has been left by the army and the *Luftwaffe* to the navy until further notice. And, as everyone realizes, the German effort in the west, even in the Atlantic, is defensive. German light naval forces in the Channel ports of France and in the ports of Belgium and Holland spend most of their time trying to protect convoy from British attacks. Even U-boats are carrying out what is essentially a defensive operation with the sole object of sinking ships in order to delay the offensive operations decided upon by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt at Casablanca. This defensive operation the Germans insist on calling the "Doenitz offensive." A German spokesman recently went further and said, "The only offensive weapon that Germany can now use against the Allies is the submarine." He told the German public that all that could be done against the Royal Air Force offensive was for U-boat to sink the tankers which bring oil for British and American bombers.

ONE THING NEW

In all this, there is nothing new except the candour of German spokesmen. For over two years, U-boats have been trying to stop oil from reaching our aerodromes in Africa as well as in England. They have failed, just as they failed to stop American troops and tanks from reaching England and North Africa. And it is not only in the Atlantic that they have failed. In the Mediterranean, U-boats scared away by British surface patrols and Allied air cover have done next to nothing to interrupt the sea communications of the Eighth Army through the port of Tripoli. The time will come when the protection given by shore-based aircraft, aircraft-carriers, destroyers and smaller war vessels will make the Atlantic convoy routes as dangerous for U-boats as the Mediterranean already is. German U-boats will then be in the same position as the

German army and air force; weakened by losses which undermine the offensive spirit of the crews, they will have to admit failure. A sure sign of that failure will be the beginning of our offensive operations on the mainland of Europe.

GERMAN FAILURE

When the Germans say that they can only win the war at sea, we agree. We have said this for 3½ years, and the events of these years have shown that all their efforts to gain command of the sea have failed. The German army in 1940 and 1941 captured vital naval bases in France, Norway, Crete and North Africa, threatening our sea communications in all directions. Still the war went on. Their air force failed, too, in 1941 to put our ports out of action. In 1942 they failed to knock out Malta and our naval power in the Mediterranean. Now, in 1943, they say that they can only win the war by the use of submarines. We are ready for their so-called offensives. We expect a long-and-hard struggle on the Atlantic routes, with heavy losses on both sides. But, whereas our merchant seamen will make their sacrifices in the knowledge that they are helping to win the war, the U-boat crews will know that their sacrifices have no other object than to prolong a war in which the German army and air force have already suffered mortal losses.

"A Film of Miracles Acted by Supermen"

By ERNEST BETTS

AT a private view in London I saw Russia's greatest film of the war—"Story of Stalingrad." This film was sent to Britain by Stalin in return for "Desert Victory," the British film of the Eighth Army.

It is a film of miracles acted by supermen. From streets of the fire, blazing ruins and holes in the ground, it brings you the actual reasons for the greatest military defeat Germany has ever suffered. It is the soul of a hundred Russian communiqués speaking in close ups. Twenty-five cameramen, some of them killed in action, take you into the front line.

For an hour you look over the shoulder of a Russian soldier into the furnace of the city. For a minute before the holocaust, you see Stalingrad at peace, clean and beautiful. It is the prelude to an unexampled horror.

Stalin, says the picture, foresaw German methods of attack. A sinister map throws its arrows behind the city in deadly encirclement of Moscow reaching as far back as Kuibishev and in an instant bombs and artillery are splitting Stalingrad in halves.

It is an assassination of millions of people. But the people rise up in wrath and fury. By the side of that Russian soldier, you see a hundred scenes of deathless heroism and bloodshed.

The pattern of victory becomes clear. The Russians are always one ahead of the Germans. In the burning city they crawl up to within yards of the enemy. Fleets of little boats feed the army across the Volga; Stalingrad's huge tank factory is on fire but carries on. The ruined villages become forts and air sledges whiz up to airfields with munitions and men to fight from twisted bedsteads perched in burning houses.

Every scene is a miracle of resistance and resource.

Here are some of the great pictures of Stalingrad's story:—A bomb falling on a house and razing it to the ground. Masses of guns opening up on the Germans in a great circle of fire. The weight of Russian artillery was one of Stalin's surprises. The savagery of the Germans to 2,000 prisoners of war. Corpses in snow bear marks of hideous brutality. German prisoners are being hauled into captivity by enraged Russians who help some of them along with a good kick in the pants. "Katusha," Russia's secret rocket-throwing device, blitzing General Paulus into surrender.

These scenes, many of them unequalled for horror, all of them glowing with patriotism, explain unforgettably the Russian victory. The heart of Stalingrad is pierced but it goes on beating. The people live on proudly beside death. They are invincible. Behind the ice-cold plan is passion for humanity. That is why this picture is so great. It is without parallel as an epic of human endurance and the will to victory.

—*The Daily Express.*

NEW UNITED STATES TRANSPORT GLIDER LANDS ON SKIDS

A transport glider, one of the largest yet built in the United States, is being used to train American air-borne infantry in invasion tactics. The machine has a new kind of landing gear. The ordinary glider comes to earth on wheels; this one lands on skids, the wheel gear being dropped as soon as the glider has left the ground. With skids, gliders can be brought to a quick stop and landed in a small space when coming to rest behind enemy lines.

U.S.S.R. Reads Shelley

By M. MOROZOV

A number of English poets enjoy great popularity in the Soviet Union, not to mention Shakespeare, who is one of our favourites. Byron is very widely known and has had a profound influence on Russian literature, principally on the two great Russian poets Pushkin and Lermontov.

Chaucer has become well known to us only in recent years. The Soviet translators J. Kashkin and O. Rumer were the first to recreate "The Canterbury Tales" in the Russian tongue.

Robert Burns at once won everybody's heart in the excellent translations done by the Soviet poets S. Marshak and T. Shehepkina-Kupernik.

The above examples suffice to show to what a great degree the popularity of a foreign poet depends on his translator. The art of Soviet poetic translation has made great progress, and excellent works written originally in English have found as it were a reincarnation in the Russian language.

THE FIRST VOLUME

Before the revolution Shelley was translated by one of the most outstanding representatives of Russian symbolism, Balmont. The result was beautiful and musical verse. But for Balmont, Shelley's art was only an excuse for creating his own independent compositions. These poems have nothing of Shelley about them except the name. They are Balmont's. Besides, for Balmont, Shelley was no more than a lyricist.

But for us Shelley is something more. We cannot agree with Mary Shelley that if the poet had not left philosophy for poetry he would have been a remarkable thinker; we cannot agree for the very reason that in his poetry itself, Shelley was a remarkable thinker. In Soviet Russia the first serious work on Shelley's world outlook appeared in a comprehensive history of English literature published by the Institute of World Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. The author is the young literary scholar D. Zabludovsky, who is at present in the ranks of the Red Army.

SIGNIFICANCE TO-DAY

Shelley's views on society, first and foremost, call for careful study. Shelley mercilessly lays bare all violence, all crude and brutal oppression. His "Masque of Anarchy" is brilliant in this respect. Somehow these verses have a new ring to-day, in these times of struggle against the Fascist tyrants. In so far as, for Shelley, the temporary sway of the powers of evil and darkness was an anomaly, a departure from nature; he never doubted for a moment the final triumph of all the best in mankind :—

> And Anarchy, the ghastly birth,
> Lay dead earth upon the earth,
> The Horse of Death, tameless as wind,
> Fled, and with his hoofs did grind,
> To dust the murderers thronged behind.

Shelley's indestructible faith in the bright and glorious future of mankind never left him even in his darkest moments. In the breath of the autumn wind he felt the coming spring :—

> If winter comes, can spring be far behind? behind?

FIERY SPIRIT

In English and American criticism it has frequently been pointed out that Shelley as early as in "Queen Mab" cast off the world outlook of Godwin and left behind him the mechanical materialism and deism which are so typical of the thinkers of the eighteenth century, and in the essence of his philosophy drew near to Spinoza. But the question as to which aspect of Spinoza's philosophy is most fully reflected in Shelley and what Shelley himself added to this pholosophy has not yet been investigated.

In any case, it would be difficult to find a poet who so powerfully portrays the ceaseless and unwearying creativeness, the infinite potency of the "great mother"—Nature. Although his romantic imagery is "rich and strange," Shelley is no Ariel. He is one of earth's own sons. Could Ariel ever have created, for instance, such a tragedy as "The Cenci?" This tragedy, by the way, was prohibited by the Tsarist censorship and was first staged in Russia only in Soviet times.

A CLARION CALL

His hatred of the frivolous attitude Shelley expressed, as he frequently did, in a paradoxical form when he said to his friend Hogg: "You laugh at everything! I am convinced that there can be no entire regeneration of mankind until laughing is put down!"

On the other hand, his biography is interesting in that the impetuosity and fire of Shelley, that typical Englishman, go to refute the widely spread idea of Englishmen as slow and phlegmatic. Shelley was not only a contemplative philosopher but also a creator of sweet verbal melodies. To-day, the voice of this singer of struggle and freedom sounds a clarion call to the English people, to all progressive mankind who are battling against the dark forces of violence and oppression.

—*Condensed from* Soviet War News.

KEROSENE ECONOMY LAMPS

To meet the existing shortage of kerosene oil the Government of Madras have had under consideration the question of utilising vegetable oils (both edible and non-edible) for illumination purposes. Although some of these oils have been used to a limited extent in the past to light open lamps in Indian homes a more extended use has now become imperative not only because all available stocks of kerosene oil must be conserved for war purposes but also because a universal use of vegetable oils for illumination is admittedly an economic gain to the Province. Since the ordinary kerosene oil lamps do not burn vegetable oils, the Government at the outset realised that a more universal use of vegetable oils required a new type of lamp specially suited to the needs of the average Indian household. Towards this end they have not only initiated experiments at the Government School of Technology, but have also been actively encouraging the design and manufacture of special lamps. A number of such lamps and adaptations have been devised by the public and by Government departments and these have been tested by the Department of Industries and Commerce. Some of these are costly and wasteful of oil and others are complicated in design and not easy to manipulate. While each has its own special merits, it cannot be said that an ideal lamp suited to the needs of the average Indian household has yet been devised for universal application. After a series of tests on lamps and oils, the Government have come to the conclusion that for the immediate needs of the public, "Rama Deepa," the "G.S.T. Burner" and the "Government Tumbler" lamps are suitable for general use.

"Rama Deepa" has already been recommended to the Collectors for trial in the Government Offices in East and West Godavari districts. This lamp successfully burns groundnut oil, pungam oil and tobacco seed oil. It is a portable lantern and its appearance for all practical purposes is precisely the same as that of an ordinary kerosene oil hurricane lantern. Its use therefore does not call for any special skill on the part of the user. The wick of this lamp, however, requires to be trimmed every six hours. These lamps are manufactured by the Patentee Mr. V. V. Sarma, cheap lamps suitable for the poor being specially manufactured on behalf of the Provincial Organizer, National War Front.

The G.S.T. Burner is not a new lamp, but only a new burner. It is designed to fit into an existing hurricane lantern and burn groundnut oil, pungam oil or tobacco seed oil. The fitting of this burner into an existing hurricane lamp is done by taking out the kerosene oil burner and slipping in its place the new G.S.T. Burner. This does not require any special skill as it merely fits into the existing lamp. This burner is cheap and efficient. The oil tank however requires to be filled and the wick trimmed every six hours.

The third lamp is the "Government Tumbler Lamp." This lamp may truly be called a poor man's lamp. Though its candle power is not high, it can be useful to a poor man's home where at present naked kerosene oil lamps are being used. It is portable and wind proof and burns on practically all vegetable oils both edible and non-edible such as groundnut oil, pungam oil, tobacco seed oil, neem oil, illupai oil, castor oil, and pinnakottai oil.

Further particulars relating to prices, instructions for use and centres of supply, etc., in respect of G.S.T. Burner and Government Tumbler lamp may be obtained from the Principal, Government School of Technology, Madras, or from the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras, and particulars in respect of "Rama deepa" from Messrs. Rama Deepa Works, Dowlaiswaram (East Godavari District.)

WAR DIARY

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

15th Apr.— During a raid alert in the London area, there was heavy air activity over the Thames Estuary for more than an hour.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command made a very heavy attack on Stuttgart.

The Royal Air Force attacked industrial targets at Ostend and three armed trawlers off the Dutch coast. It was reported that what was left of the great Fiat works after the Royal Air Force bombing was transferred to an unknown destination in Germany.

According to the Paris Radio, the evacuation of all persons who had no vital reason for staying was carried out in Cherbourg and Dieppe.

17th Apr.— A small number of Axis aircraft were over East Anglia and south-east England.

More than 600 aircraft of the Bomber Command in the biggest night operations this year heavily attacked the Skoda armament works at Pilsen in Czechoslovakia and the armament centres of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. American heavy bombers attacked targets at Bremen.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, said that the battle of North Africa was but a prelude to those final blows that must be struck to liberate the peoples of Europe and relieve the besieged Chinese.

18th Apr.—United States Air Force attacked an industrial plant at Zeebrugge. Aircraft of the Bomber Command swept over France, Holland and north-west Germany. The Royal Air Force attacked Dieppe docks.

19th Apr.—Goebbels, in a broadcast, said: "This war is one of the hardest and the end is not even in sight."

British light coastal forces engaged three German armed trawlers off Scheveningen near the Hague, Holland.

A large Axis convoy was attacked by aircraft of the Coastal Command off the Dutch coast.

One of the most ferocious battles of the war between aircraft and U-boats was fought for four days in the Atlantic as a result of which several U-boats were sunk.

20th Apr.—The Royal Air Force attacked targets in Belgium. Transport targets were also attacked from Brittany, across France to Holland and north-west Germany. The docks at Cherbourg, industrial plants at Zeebrugge and railway targets at Boulogne were bombed.

The ban on ringing Church bells on Sundays was removed.

21st Apr.—The Royal Air Force attacked the Baltic port of Stettin and the port and Heinkel works at Rostock. Locomotives and barges in France, the Low Countries and north-west Germany and shipping off the Belgian coast were also attacked.

Berlin was attacked heavily and large fires were left burning.

Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, declared: "Our determination to force Japan into unconditional surrender is just as strong as our determination to put an end to Hitler and Hitlerism."

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, revealed that the shackling of British prisoners of war in Germany still continued.

Mr. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in London, said: "The Red Army and the whole Soviet people expect that in the military campaigns of this year, the Western Allies will pull their full weight in the common struggle against our common enemy."

22nd Apr.— There was a raid on a north-east Scottish town.

24th Apr.—A few enemy aircraft crossed the south and south-west coasts of England. Bombs were dropped at scattered points.

The Royal Air Force carried out widespread operations against railway and water transport in Belgium and France.

27th Apr.—The Royal Air Force raided Duisburg, one of the heaviest yet made on Germany.

28th Apr.— A strong enemy convoy was intercepted off Brittany. Two supply ships and two escort vessels were sunk and an E-boat was destroyed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ATLANTIC

16th Apr.— Mr. Cordell Hull told a press conference that he knew nothing about a report from Barcelona that Spain was ready to help negotiate immediate world peace. He added that the attitude of the United States Government and as far as possible of the United Nations was unconditional surrender. He also said that the situation at Martinique was still fermenting.

17th Apr.— Colonel Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, disclosed that the United States now had seven fleets in existence.

18th Apr.— Commenting on the statement of Count Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the United States Office of War Information, said: "The Spanish suggestion (for negotiating peace) has found no takers at all in Allied capitals."

20th Apr.— Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, disclosed that the American raid on Tokyo was made from an aircraft carrier.

The American magazine *Mercury* revealed that British Secret Service Agents fooled Hitler in sending Hess to Britain in May 1941.

21st Apr.— The Truman Committee disclosed that approximately 12,000,000 tons of Allied shipping were sunk last year—more than the total tonnage built by the United States and Britain combined in 1942.

22nd Apr.— President Roosevelt, in the course of a statement, said: "The days of exploitation of the resources and peoples of one country for the benefit of any group in another country are definitely over."

President Roosevelt announced the execution of some members of the American armed forces who fell into Japanese hands.

25th Apr.— Mr. Robert P. Patterson, United States Under Secretary for War, said: "It will take the combined sacrifice and wholehearted unity of effort of all the United Nations to carry this war straight to the rotten hearts of their leaders in their homelands."

26th Apr.— Mr. Joseph Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, said that if the Japanese were allowed to retain and promote the resources of their ill-gotten gains in the Pacific, it would be only a matter of time before they attempted the conquest of America itself.

27th Apr.— The National Committee of the Finnish-American trade unionists urged the United States to declare war on Finland as an enemy of America and the United Nations.

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INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

15th Apr.— On the Arakan front, enemy attempts to infiltrate into our positions in the Gyindaw area were frustrated. The Royal Air Force bombed a Japanese troop position on the Mayu ridge. Six power launches full of Japanese troops were sunk off Ramree island. On the Mayu river, three launches and other craft were badly damaged.

16th Apr.— Two parties of Japanese were ambushed in the Mayu hills. The Royal Air Force bombed enemy troop positions on the Mayu ridge. The Magwe airfield and Akyab were also attacked. Enemy installations in Prome and railway yards at Ywataung and Mandalay were bombed by United States aircraft.

17th Apr.— Mr. Churchill sent a message to His Excellency Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy, paying a tribute to Indian troops now fighting in Tunisia.

General Clayton Bissell, Commanding-General, Tenth United States of America Air Force, said that there had been an increase in Japanese air strength and Japanese air activity in Burma. "They have not hurt us a bit," he said. "We are ready for them and will welcome them."

18th Apr.— The Royal Air Force attacked seven Japanese occupied villages in the Foul Point area and on Akyab Island.

19th Apr.—The Royal Air Force bombed Pinbon. In the upper Chindwin, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

20th Apr.— The Tenth United States Air Force attacked targets in Rangoon and northern Burma. Bombs were dropped on the airfield at Toungoo.

21st Apr.— The Royal Air Force attacked 500 Japanese troops at a place in Mayu hills. Enemy transport and buildings were machine-gunned in Akyab district.

22nd Apr.— The Royal Air Force raided Imphal. Enemy military objectives in Thailand were attacked by American aircraft. Enemy installations in Rangoon were also attacked.

23rd Apr.— It was disclosed that the Japanese were guilty of murder of British and Indian prisoners of war. The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab airfield.

24th Apr.— The Royal Air Force bombed Pinbon. Transport and other targets in Mayu battle area were machine-gunned.

25th Apr.— The Royal Air Force bombed Maiktila airfield. Bombs were also dropped on Heho airfield and Yenangyaung. Fires were left burning.

26th Apr.— An air raid alert was sounded in Cuttack on April 18.

A Japanese attack south of Buthidaung was repulsed. The Royal Air Force bombed two Japanese-occupied villages on the Arakan coast.

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ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

15th Apr.— General Eisenhower, in a press interview, said: "Every soldier, every Commander, British, French or American, has the firm intention of annihilating the German army in Tunisia." It was reported that 175 to 200,000 Axis troops were trapped and Rommel's desperate defence of Tunis was likely. 30,000 Axis prisoners were taken. Italians were evacuated from Tunisia.

Aircraft of the Bomber Comand attacked the naval base of Spezia in northern Italy, Palermo and Sicily.

Rommel flew to Italy for an urgent military conference.

A Dutch submarine sank a fully laden 4,000-ton Axis supply ship in the Mediterranean. A Greek submarine sank two Axis ships in the Ægean Sea.

16th Apr.— The Morocco Radio stated that the Eighth Army was massing for an attack on a large scale. Italian rearguards were completely wiped out. French troops captured 1,000 prisoners. The enemy was beaten in the high ground north of Medjez-el-Bab. The Royal Air Force attacked enemy airfields in southern Sardinia. The United States aircraft attacked Catania and Palermo harbours. Two Italian destroyers were sunk off Sicily.

17th Apr.— According to the Algiers Radio, very heavy fighting took place in the central sector. The German Radio said that Medjez-el-Bab would certainly have to be evacuated.

The Royal Air Force bombed the harbour at Naples, Messina and Rossano in south Itlay on April 15. The United States aircraft attacked Catania harbour in Sicily.

British destroyers sank two large Italian destroyers in the Sicilian Channel.

18th Apr.— The Algiers Radio stated that Allied forces were 25 miles from Tunis. Enemy aircraft dropped bombs in the Algiers area. It was revealed that since the start of the Mareth Battle, 519 Axis aircraft were shot down and 21 Axis ships were sunk in the Mediterranean.

19th Apr.— The Desert Air Force destroyed 74 Axix aircraft in a single engagement in the Sicilian narrows. There was intensified fighting in Tunisia. Palermo, Ragusa, Ports Torres and Speria were bombed by American aircraft.

20th Apr.— The Eighth Army launched an attack on the Enfidaville line. Allied fighters struck a further blow at the *Luftwaffe's* fleet of transport aircraft. According to the Algiers Radio, Rommel had lost the best of 1,500 aircraft in the past four weeks. British troops seized Kerkenna Islands off the Tunisian coast.

21st Apr.— The Eighth Army captured Enfidaville. Four enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. Nineteen Axis aircraft were destroyed over the Gulf of Tunis.

22nd Apr.- The First Army beat off a heavy attack in Medjez-el-Bab sector. A number of E-boats were engaged off Bizerta. There was a fierce battle on the Eighth Army front.

The Royal Air Force bombed Naples and Sicily.

It was reported that Rommel was seriously ill in Berlin. The headquarters of Afrika Korps were removed to Sicily.

23rd Apr.— The Eighth Army captured Takrouna, the German defence line. Twenty German aircraft were shot down over the Gulf of Tunis. The First Army launched a new assault in the Bou Arada sector.

24th Apr.— A great attack on the Axis perimeter began. Goubellat in Central Tunisia fell into the hands of the British. The Eighth Army was near Bou Ficha. An enemy supply ship was sunk in the Mediterranean. American troops were 15 miles from Mateur.

According to the Algiers Radio, an agreement was reached on all essential points between General Giraud and General de Gaulle.

25th Apr.— French troops took Djebel Mansour and British infantry fought their way to Sidi Medien. All Axis counter-attacks in northern and Central sectors were held.

26th Apr.— Naples was bombed by the Royal Air Force. An enemy schooner was set on fire in the Ionian Sea.

The Allies pierced the Axis lines in the Bou Arada sector. French troops entered the Pont Du Fahs area.

It was officially announced that Rommel and Von Arnim had lost 62,000 men killed, wounded or taken prisoner in North Africa between January 1 and April 15.

27th Apr.— Allied aircraft attacked the submarine base at Angusta on the eastern coast of Sicily.

Fighting continued south-east of Medjez-el-Bab. British infantry cleared Long Stop Hill. Eighty German tanks were destroyed.

28th Apr.— The battle in Tunisia approached its culmination. The British First Army was 1½ miles from Tebomba. The Germans fell back to Pont Du Fahs region.

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RUSSIA AND FINLAND

15th Apr.— The Red Army forced the Germans back across the Taman Peninsula towards the Kerch Straits and getting nearer Novorossisk. German attacks were held up upper Donetz. It was reported that the Germans were likely to launch an all-out attack on Leningrad with the aim of preventing the Fins negotiating a separate peace.

Soviet aircraft attacked Koenigsberg and Danzig.

16th Apr.— Soviet forces were 60 miles from the Kerch Straits. German troops were rushed by air into the Kuban "pocket."

The Soviet information Bureau emphatically denied the German allegations that the Russians had executed Poles at Smolensk. It was revealed that the Germans themselves executed former Polish citizens.

17th Apr.— There was bitter fighting in the Kuban. Both sides prepared for a final battle of the Taman bridge head. Since the capture of Krasnodar it had cost the Germans 15,000 killed or taken prisoner.

18th Apr.— A German counter-attack was smashed back in the Kuban. In one sector, a battalion of Axis infantry was wiped out and 5 tanks were disabled. An enemy transport of 12,000 tons was sunk in the Barents Sea.

Soviet planes attacked Danzig, Koenigsberg and Tilsit.

19th Apr.— It was revealed that the Germans lost nearly 6,000 men in a series of counter-attacks in the Kuban "pocket" of the Caucasus. In an air battle at the approaches to Leningrad, 8 German planes were brought down and another 19 were destroyed.

20th Apr.— Hitler's Caucasus troops launched another infantry and tank attack. German long-range guns bombarded Leningrad.

21st Apr.— Hitler massed an army of 100,000 men in the Kuban. The Moscow Radio said that 320 enemy aircraft were destroyed last week.

22nd Apr.— Fighting for Novorossisk entered the final stage. The Russians penetrated into the city at several points.

Reports were received from several sources that Hitler was making preparations for using poison gas on the Russian front. Britain and United States of America replied that they would retaliate.

23rd Apr.— There were savage battles in the Kuban and Nazi attacks were thrown back.

24th Apr.— There were artillery duels at the gates of Novorossisk. Two hundred Soviet aircraft raided Intersburg in eastern Prussia. It was disclosed that the Germans put to death 1,500 Jews.

25th Apr.— Russian forces were concentrated south of Novorossisk for a break through.

26th Apr.— The Moscow Radio broadcast a special announcement by the Soviet Government that the Soviet Government had decided to break off relations with the Polish Government.

German attacks south of Balakleya were repelled. An enemy submarine was sunk in the Black Sea.

27th Apr.— In the Kuban, 17 German planes were shot down during the past few days. West of Rostov-on-Don an enemy train transporting ammunition was destroyed.

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NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

15th Apr.—German planes flew over Karlskrona in Sweden.

The Spanish ship *Costidio Monte Allegro* was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic in a daylight attack by a German submarine.

16th Apr.— A Portuguese cargo ship *Santa Irene* was sunk by an unknown submarine in the Mediterranean on the way from Iltay to Lisbon.

17th Apr.— Count Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, said that Spain was ready to co-operate in the speedy restoration of world peace.

20th Apr.— The Spanish steamer *Castillo de Monte Alegre* was lost off the Senegal Coast.

An agreement was signed between Germany and Turkey providing for the exchange of 120 millions Reich marks of goods during the next year.

24th Apr.— Sweden announced that her navy would take measures against any German forces laying mines in Swedish territorial waters or against ships firing on Swedish vessels.

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SHIPPING

21st Apr.— The British submarine *Thunderbolt* was lost.

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VICHY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

15th Apr.— It was reported that Hungary had refused Axis requests for troops to help to defend the Balkans and at the same time withdrew her troops from Russia.

Hitler received Marshal Antonesque, Rumanian Prime Minister, at his headquarters on April 12 to discuss the general political situation and the campaign against Russia.

16th Apr.— Aircrafts of the Fighter Command made deep and widespread penetrations into Axis-occupied territory and north-west Germany.

20th Apr.— It was disclosed that the Germans had made preparations to throw all Frenchmen in France into concentration camps in the event of an Allied invasion.

All Frenchmen between the ages of 16 and 50 were ordered to withdraw 50 kilometres from the Mediterranean coast of France.

It was revealed that two million Jewish men, women and children had been wiped out by the Nazis since they began to march through Europe in 1939.

26th Apr.– Dr. Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, said: "Hungary is seeking to make contact with the Allies by all possible means and will betray Germany at the appropriate moment."

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THE FAR EAST

15th Apr.— Mr. John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, said: "The threat of attack can be expected to grow. So must our resistance." Mr. Beasley, Minister of Supply and Shipping, said: "The Japanese are concentrating forces to blast the Allied bases before launching a large-scale offensive against Australia." Lieut.-Genl. G. E. Kenny revealed that the Japanese had too many planes. Mr. H. Stimson, United States War Secretary, said that aircraft supply to Australia would be increased.

General MacArthur stated: "The Japanese have complete control of sea-bases in the western Pacific and outer approaches towards Australia."

16th Apr.— Chinese troops attacking west of Chefoe in the north-east part of the Shantung Peninsula, broke through the first Japanese line of defence.

Dr. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, pleaded that sufficient air force should be allocated to the south-west Pacific for delivering new blows to Japan. "Australia is not concerned merely about her security. We fight as trustees for the United Nations."

Mr. Forde, Army Minister, said: "I say unhesitatingly that this war is likely to last several years."

Mr. Drakeford, Air Minister, said: "I warn you that Australia is in danger—in grim danger. In the islands along our northern perimeter looms the impending menace of a great onslaught with all the savagery of which the Japanese mind is capable."

According to United States pilots, Japanese forces on the Aleutian Islands of Kiska and Attu were stronger than ever.

17th Apr.— It was disclosed that the Japanese convoy off Wewak, the main enemy base in New Guinea, had fled. Kiska was raided by United States planes 13 times on April 15. Fires were started.

The resignation from the Bangkok (Siam) Government of Ministers was regarded as confirmation of the disgust over Japan's highhandedness.

18th Apr.– Chinese forces flung back a large-scale Japanese attack east of Ichang.

Allied bombers attacked the dock area of Ambon, causing explosions and fires. A 5,000-ton Japanese vessel was bombed in Bismarck Sea.

20th Apr.— Japanese aircraft raided Guadalcanar. It was disclosed that 754,280 tons of Japanese shipping was sunk or damaged in the north-eastern and north-western sectors from last August to March.

Chinese units carried out successful raids on Japanese positions near Sinyang in Honon.

21st Apr.— General MacArthur's spokesman revealed that the Japanese were rapidly reinforcing their ground and air forces on battle fields north of Australia.

Mr. Wurth, Director-General of Manpower, said: "Australia's manpower position is very grave."

A United States submarine sunk eight large Japanese ships and two tankers and wrecked a large trawler in one week—a total of 37,000 tons.

The Japanese Ambassador at Nanking and former envoy in London, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu was appointed Foreign Minister in the Japanese Cabinet. It was suggested that Tojo was preparing for a possible German defeat when a peace offensive would be in order.

22nd Apr.— The new Japanese Foreign Minister said that war was rapidly reaching a climax and that all nations had mobilised for the final battle.

The Japanese Cabinet reshuffle was interpreted by the New York *Herald Tribune* as an effort to make a separate peace between Hitler and Russia, and M. Stalin's good offices to be used to bring about peace between China and Japan.

23rd Apr.— American forces occupied Fanfuti Island in the south Pacific without opposition. United States aircraft attacked targets in New Guinea.

24th Apr.— Four Japanese bases in the Solomons were attacked by United States planes.

25th Apr.— Allied heavy bombers attacked Kendari in the Celebes, one of the main Japanese air supply centre bases in the Netherlands. A large Japanese convoy was attacked 300 miles north of Wewak. Five Japanese aircraft were shot down.

26th Apr.— Five Japanese aircraft were shot down in an air combat near Guadalcanar.

The Chinese evacuated Linchwan.

27th Apr.— Colonel Knox, United States Navy Secretary, stated that the Japanese strength in the Pacific was spread out pretty thinly. There was no unusual massing of Japanese strength.

Allied planes raided Ubili, Gasmata and Arame in New Britain and Finschhafen in New Guinea.

28th Apr.— Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, declared that the expansion of the Japanese forces in the Pacific had been checked.

Grow More Food—in Your Gardens!

Drumstick Tree or Horse-radish Tree

Moringa oleifera (*pterygosperma*), Lat.; *Family Moringaceae*; *murunggai*, Tam.; *Munakkaya*, Tel.; *Muringa*, Mal.

Description.—A tree with tuberous roots and compound leaves. Flowers are creamish white, and form large clusters. The fruits are thin, long and pendulous.

Propagation.—Drumstick plants are usually propagated from cuttings which are planted in rainy weather. But they can also be raised from dry seeds obtained from fruits which are allowed to dry on the plant.

Cultivation.—These trees should be at least 15—20 feet apart. They must be watered during dry seasons, and well-rotted cattle manure and ash added to the soil round about, before the rainy season.

Uses.—The tender leaves and fruits, and the flowers are used a great deal for curries, and the roots and bark in medicine. A valuable oil (Oil of Bew) is obtained from the seeds, and the gum from the bark is used in calico-printing.

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